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Established 1887

Nixon Forecasts all of 5 Percent in Inflation Rate

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—President Nixon told Congress that, while there are signs of improvement in the economy, inflation could spiral again unless government, business and labor are restrained.

White House Will Contest Jaworski Bid to Respond to Supreme Court

By Robert Simer

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—White House today accepted Supreme Court invitation to bid to respond to the court's ruling on the Watergate case.

President's chief Watergate attorney, James St. Clair, said the response would be by Thursday.

St. Clair, speaking with reporters outside the District Court this morning, said the White House will ask the Supreme Court not to act immediately on Mr. Jaworski's bid.

He said that even if the bid is granted, the high court would not be asked to act on the bid until after the Supreme Court has ruled on the bid.

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GRIEF—A man sobs beside the banner-covered body of one of the six persons killed yesterday when a bomb exploded at an anti-Fascist rally in Brescia, Italy.

At Anti-Fascist Rally

Bomb in Italy City Kills 6, Hurts 94

BRESCIA, Italy, May 28 (AP)—At least six persons were killed and 94 persons were injured today when a time bomb hidden in a plastic garbage bag exploded during an anti-Fascist rally in the heart of this industrial town near Milan.

Police said at least four of the dead were women. Hospital officials said eight of the injured were in critical condition.

The midmorning explosion, Italy's worst terrorist attack since 1969, ripped through a crowd of 3,000 students and workers observing a half-day strike.

The strike had been called by a local anti-Fascist committee to protest "Fascist schemes" during a resurgence of extremist violence in this city of 150,000.

Police said that the explosive charge had been placed in a doorway where dozens of demonstrators gathered for shelter from rain during the rally.

Police immediately encircled Brescia with roadblocks and said they were looking for four or five young neo-Fascists in connection with the attack.

The Black Order, an official inquiry into extreme rightist activity spearheaded by an underground group calling itself the Black Order.

Brescia has been described for weeks as a major center of neo-Fascist troublemaking.

Silvio Ferrari, a 22-year-old rightist, died May 19 when a

charge of TNT he was carrying on his motor scooter exploded.

Police in the Brescia area have arrested 26 rightists over the last two weeks on charges of

trying to reconstitute the outlawed Fascist party. The men, including a former national councilor of the Italian Social Movement, were found in possession of weapons, army uniforms, canned food, material for making firebombs, rubber stamps for forging documents, stolen passports and stolen car license plates.

The roundup followed a series of bomb attacks at the offices of leftist political parties.

"The Ultimate Enemy" President Giovanni Leone, urging "the utmost energy" in investigations into today's attack, said that the incident was "clear evidence of an attempt by tiny and squalid minorities to throw the government and the nation into chaos."

Italy's three largest trade unions called a four-hour nationwide strike for tomorrow morning and urged workers to support anti-Fascist rallies being organized.

In Brescia, shops closed in sympathy with the banned. Townspeople piled the bombing site high with flowers.

National union leaders urged the Catholic-Socialist coalition government of Premier Mariano Rumor to take "urgent measures against the criminal series of subversive provocations which began with the Milan massacre" of December, 1969. On that date a bomb explosion in a crowded bank killed 17 and injured 70.

It was then that the secretary decided to make his trip here. On arrival here, Mr. Kissinger met immediately with President Assad. Earlier today Mr. Assad received Mr. Gromyko, who is here on a 48-hour visit. There was no clear indication whether Mr. Gromyko had come to lend a symbolic Soviet participation to an initiative of an agreement or to encourage hard-liners who op-

posed a settlement. It has been the Soviet view, reiterated in Mr. Gromyko's arrival statement, that there must be a complete Israeli withdrawal and that partial settlements along the way would not expedite such a pull-back.

U.S. officials refused to delineate the remaining problems, nor would they say what issues have been overcome in the last 24 hours. It appeared, however, that the problem of terrorism remained in dispute, with the Israelis seeking an undertaking by the Syrians to prevent "paramilitary" incursions into Israeli territory and the Syrians refusing even to discuss the issue.

The mood in Mr. Kissinger's party had lightened considerably since the group returned to Israel last night following almost 17 hours of talks with Syrian leaders.

Arabist Has Talks DAMASCUS, May 28 (Reuters).—Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had separate meetings today with Mr. Assad and Mr. Gromyko.

A PLO spokesman said that at a two-hour meeting with the Syrian leader, Mr. Arafat discussed a number of important issues related to "Palestinian questions of the hour."

Mr. Rabin said his government will continue to pursue the peace policies of Mrs. Meir. But he also said that changes were coming in foreign and defense policies.

Mr. Rabin's coalition controls 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset and faces a tough first vote of confidence, probably next week.

His party's leadership bureau and parliamentary caucus approved the cabinet 41-0, with three abstentions, including Mr. Eban. Mr. Rabin refused to accept the information portfolio as compensation, considering it a demotion even after Mr. Rabin also offered him a post of deputy premier.

Mr. Rabin left empty four portfolios formerly held by the National Religious party, once a member of Mrs. Meir's coalition, with the understanding that the NRP could have them by joining his government within three months. The NRP has 10 Knesset seats.

Direct British Rule Seen

Ulster Regime Resigns Under Strike Pressure

By Terry Robards

BELFAST, May 28 (AP)—The coalition government of Northern Ireland collapsed today, setting off victory celebrations by extremist Protestant groups whose general strike has crippled the economy and interrupted power supplies throughout the province.

Public support for the strike, now in its 14th day, was so widespread that a majority of the power-sharing Executive, made up of both Protestants and Catholics, felt that it could not continue as a representative governing body, according to Brian Faulkner, who resigned as chief minister.

The Executive had been heralded at its formation only five months ago as the political organ that would open the way to a new era of cooperation and compromise between the Protestant majority and the Catholic minority, which have been feuding for centuries.

Its failure today was immediately interpreted by political leaders in Ulster as a substantial setback in the efforts of the moderates on both sides of the sectarian line to end the violence and bloodshed that have devastated the province.

The collapse of the Executive is expected to lead to another period of direct rule by the British government, pending the formation of a new provincial government—possibly after the new elections which the striking Protestants have demanded.

Mervyn Rees, British secretary of state for Northern Ireland, flew from Belfast to London tonight for a meeting with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who cut short his vacation in the Scotch Isles and returned to London today for consultations on the Ulster situation.

A spokesman for the Ulster Workers' Council, which organized the protest strike, said the shutdown would continue until the strikers were given assurances that new elections would be called. The production of goods at the power stations was halted at the present level, however.

This means that electrical power will continue to be made available for only about six hours a day. It also means that such vital services as water supply and sewage disposal will continue to be interrupted, and that food shortages will go on.

The occupation by British soldiers of gasoline stations and oil-storage depots at strategic points in Northern Ireland also will continue until the strike is called off. Troops took over fuel distribution at dawn yesterday to assure that certain essential services and goods would remain available to the extent possible.

Cars Searched Military convoys patrolled the streets again today. Checkpoints were set up at numerous intersections, where motorists were halted and their cars were thoroughly searched for guns or bombs.

Long lines of cars formed as motorists waited to buy gasoline at the stations occupied by the soldiers. Gasoline is being sold only to drivers involved in essential services, such as hospitals and medical supplies, water and electricity supplies, and food production and distribution.

The fall of the Executive came as no surprise to the majority of the Northern Irish. Extensive maneuvering had been under way for several days, and several members of the 15-man governing body had threatened to resign.

A major hurdle in the past toward a settlement of a political crisis was the refusal of Mr. Wilson to permit the British government to intervene directly or negotiate in any way with the strikers, whom he characterized

as "thugs" and "bullies" in a televised speech Saturday.

Only after some members of the Executive threatened to resign, and Mr. Rees held an emergency meeting with the prime minister on Sunday, was the use of British troops to take over fuel supplies permitted.

It became increasingly evident, however, that negotiations with Faulkner, perhaps through officially recognized mediators, would be required to settle the

strike, called to bring down the Executive and force new elections.

"I recommended this morning, on behalf of myself and my Unionist colleagues, that some sort of dialogue between the government and those confronting it should now take place," Mr. Faulkner said in describing the events leading up to his resignation.

"But the secretary of state was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Jean Sauvagnargues



J.-J. Servan-Schreiber

Change and Surprises

16-Member Government Appointed by Giscard

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today named a 16-member government combining promised change and surprises—nonpoliticians in key posts, prestige for long politically exiled centrists and even token respect for the Gaullist destiny.

Symptomatic of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's determination to keep tight control over the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, 41, were his appointments of civil servants in such key posts as the Foreign, Finance, Education and Health Ministries.

Picked out of relative anonymity were what the French call "illustrious unknowns" such as Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues, 58, ambassador to West Germany, and Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, 44, a longtime Giscard d'Estaing aide at the Finance Department who now is in private banking.

Mr. Sauvagnargues is a career diplomat, who is considered a specialist on Germany. He has served also as ambassador to Ethiopia and was long an envoy to Tunisia.

In some quarters his choice was seen as reflecting the new President's determination to reinforce Franco-German relations now that his "friend" Helmut Schmidt has replaced Willy Brandt as chancellor. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing Friday for what are expected to be two-day talks.

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Syria Says It Is in Accord With Kissinger on Most Points

From Wire Dispatches

DAMASCUS, May 28.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Syrian officials have reached agreement "on most of the points" related to a Syrian-Israeli military disengagement, a government communiqué said today.

The statement, issued shortly after Mr. Kissinger flew back to Israel following talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, said: "Agreement on most of the points related to the disengagement of forces was reached. Some limited questions are still under discussion."

The statement said that some members of the U.S. delegation

stayed behind in Damascus to "follow up their examination with the Syrian side."

A senior American official on the Kissinger plane back to Israel said that the Israeli cabinet now essentially has to decide on the disengagement agreement.

No Farewell Remarks Mr. Kissinger, leaving Damascus after his unexpected shuttle trip here from Israel today, did not make any statement on his monthlong peace mission.

The secretary of state spent nearly four hours with Mr. Assad and paid a brief call, described by American officials as a courtesy visit, on Soviet Foreign Min-

ister Andrei Gromyko, who arrived in Syria last night.

Mr. Kissinger arrived here today with agreement "very, very close," according to a high American official aboard Mr. Kissinger's plane.

Mr. Kissinger had planned to send his chief aide, Under Secretary Joseph Sisco, but then said that since he had carried out all the earlier negotiations, he felt obliged to make the 19th and last trip as well. The return to Damascus could once again put off his return to Washington which he last said would occur tomorrow.

Whether or not there would be

an agreement, the official said, would not be known until tomorrow, after the Israeli cabinet meets again. It met today for five hours before Mr. Kissinger conferred with Israeli Premier Golda Meir.

It was then that the secretary decided to make his trip here. On arrival here, Mr. Kissinger met immediately with President Assad. Earlier today Mr. Assad received Mr. Gromyko, who is here on a 48-hour visit. There was no clear indication whether Mr. Gromyko had come to lend a symbolic Soviet participation to an initiative of an agreement or to encourage hard-liners who op-

posed a settlement. It has been the Soviet view, reiterated in Mr. Gromyko's arrival statement, that there must be a complete Israeli withdrawal and that partial settlements along the way would not expedite such a pull-back.

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Loss of Crops, Houses Disastrous

25,000 Dead in 10-Year Mozambique War

By Henry Kamm

NAMPULA, Mozambique (UPI).—In a decade of war between the Portuguese Army and the Mozambique Liberation Front, about 25,000 people have been killed, several times that number wounded and nearly a million displaced.

The loss of crops, houses and other possessions has been disastrous but because the area has a low-subistence economy involving almost no money, a financial estimate of the war damage is not available. If it were, it would be low by the standards of modern warfare.

The war keeps about 65,000 Portuguese troops in the field. Of these, about 40 percent are drafted from Portugal. The rest are mainly blacks from Mozambique. They face about 25,000 guerrillas of Frelimo, the liberation front. Frelimo has about 10,000 full-time fighters, the same number of haphazardly armed occasional combatants and 5,000 trained men for whom no arms are available.

Ideologically, Frelimo appears to lean toward China, but the bulk of its military supplies comes from the Soviet Union and its allies.

Principal War Aim

The guerrillas appear to have come close to achieving their principal war aim: They have made dominance over Mozambique so costly and demoralizing for Lisbon that a new regime, product of a coup resulting in great measure from military and civilian discontent over a seemingly unending war, is seeking peace in the knowledge that it is likely to lead, sooner or later, to independence.

In order to maintain Portugal's hold in the two provinces that border Tanzania where Frelimo's military and political leadership is based, and another province bordering on Zambia and Malawi, the military command has been obliged to deploy the bulk of its troops in fixed camps in those regions.

This essentially defensive strat-

egy leaves only 10,000 troops free for mobile operations and very few for the vast reaches of this elongated country that lie south of the combat zones.

Few Troops Visible

It is possible to drive 800 miles north from Lourenço Marques, the capital, and encounter troops on only two occasions, each time in small units. Even here in Nampula, which is close to the combat areas and the military headquarters of Mozambique, there is not a big military force.

It has been a war without large-scale engagements. In 1970 the Portuguese used about 30,000 troops in an operation called Gordian Knot, the only one that big. Its objective was to eliminate the Frelimo structure in Cabo

Delgado Province, the northeastern corner of the country.

Portugal pronounced the operation a success, although 167 of its soldiers were said to have been killed. But intelligence sources said it was no accident that the guerrillas soon showed up in strength in Tete Province, in the northwest.

Frelimo's single big action occurred in January, when it threw as many as 2,000 men, mainly ammunition bearers, against Mueda, the largest air base in the combat zone. The guerrillas blew up a fuel dump, damaged three aircraft and badly bruised civilian and military morale.

The Frelimo command structure, headed by Samora Machel, remains in Tanzania, lending credence to Portugal's contention that the guerrillas do not solidly control any important area of Mozambique. On the other hand, the spreading of insecurity to Tete in 1970 has been followed by a gradual southward extension of the zone of insecurity.

Traffic on the single road between the two principal cities, Lourenço Marques and Beira, has been ambushed, and attacks have also occurred on the road and rail links with Rhodesia. There have been no acts of urban terrorism so far.

Rebels Attack Convoy

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique, May 28 (UPI).—Guerrillas yesterday attacked a heavily guarded convoy carrying supplies to the Cabora Bassa dam site in northern Mozambique, a Portuguese military spokesman said today.

He said several troops were wounded in the shootout, which occurred as the truck convoy neared the dam site.

Lisbon Junta, Political Unit Warn Leftists

By Paul Hofmann

LISBON, May 28 (UPI).—Portugal's principal anti-fascist political grouping today cautioned the nation against strikes that it could not afford. "Irresponsible" ultra-leftist propaganda and alleged maneuvers to drive a wedge between the democratic parties and the armed forces.

The warning followed a pledge by the ruling military junta that it would not tolerate any dangerous misuse of newly acquired liberty.

A spokesman for the junta, Gen. Carlos Gaioso de Melo, said on television last night that the military officers who had overthrown the dictatorial rightist regime in the coup of April 25 were being watchful.

The general declared that the armed forces movement was "disgusted and almost frightened by the ingratitude" shown by Portuguese who were making the wrong use of the freedom offered them on April 25.

Labor Conflicts

The admonitions from the military and political leadership came during a broad wave of labor conflicts that are causing much inconvenience to the population. Lisbon again was without streetcars and buses today, the second day of a wildcat strike. There was no fresh bread because bakers had walked out, and the central post office was closed in a protest against working conditions.

The national radio network rebroadcast the warnings by the military junta and the anti-fascist alliance—the Portuguese Democratic Movement—several times today.

In the junta broadcast, Gen. Gaioso de Melo read what he said was a letter received from a worried Portuguese. The letter said "a climate of anarchy" was prevailing.

Syrians, Israelis Continue Battles On Golan Front

DAMASCUS, May 28 (Reuters).—Syrian and Israeli forces fought with tanks and artillery on the Golan front today, a military spokesman here said.

He said that intermittent clashes continued on Mount Hermon throughout the night and spread later to other sectors of the front.

Syrian tanks and artillery were shelling Israeli concentrations and positions as the fighting entered its 78th day, he added.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said that Israeli and Syrian gunners duelled on the Golan Heights with artillery, tank and rocket fire.

The command said that one Israeli soldier was wounded in the exchanges, during which the Syrians also shelled the civilian settlements of Meron Golan and Ein Zivan. In each case, the command said, Israeli units returned artillery fire.

In Lebanon, witnesses reported an hour-long mortar duel between a Lebanese Army unit and Israeli units that tried to seize two hills at Maroun-Ras and Aitrouv village overlooking the Israeli border.

After Seven Die, Storm Abates Off Australia

SYDNEY, May 28 (Reuters).—Gale-force winds and high seas along the New South Wales coast began to abate tonight with the death toll at seven and damage estimated at more than \$30 million.

Despite the weakening intensity of the storm, the worst in 20 years, rain was still falling. More strong winds were forecast for coastal waters south of Newcastle, about 100 miles north of Sydney.



Pedro Pires, of the Guinea-Bissau liberation movement, arrives for talks in Lisbon yesterday with Portuguese.

Soares Is 'More Optimistic' In Truce Talks With Rebels

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, May 28.—Foreign Minister Mario Soares flew back to Lisbon today from cease-fire talks in London with Portuguese Guinea rebels.

"I am more optimistic than I was before," Mr. Soares told newsmen in London after this morning's session. He said he expected the talks to last several more days.

Mr. Soares said at Lisbon Air-

port that he would return to the London talks tomorrow or Thursday. He said he had come back to settle some internal matters at the Foreign Ministry, the national radio reported.

He said that Overseas Minister Antonio de Almeida Santos had remained in London to continue discussions with the insurgents' leaders.

Dispute on Islands

In London, officials of both delegations indicated that the negotiations were complicated by a demand by the insurgents that the Cape Verde Islands, 300 miles off the west coast of Africa, should be included in a future independent Guinea.

Portuguese sources said that the Lisbon delegation flatly rejected this. Portugal maintains both air and naval bases in the islands. They also are an aviation staging point between southern Africa and Europe.

Diplomatic sources said Portugal's allies have urged it not to surrender the islands for fear they would become a Soviet naval or air base.

Mr. Santos confirmed that the islands were causing difficulties. "But the talks will not break down over this," he said.

There was another meeting this afternoon. Afterward, Mr. Santos said, "Things are going well, but I expect it will take another two or three days before we conclude an agreement."

Tough Law to Curb Crime Causing Furor in Jamaica

By Charlayne Hunter

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 28 (UPI).—Beneath the beautiful exterior of this sunny island of two million people, a crime problem involving drugs, guns and smuggling has led to a drastic and controversial new law.

The law, known as the Suppression of Crime Act, has features that include the establishment of a special court to deal particularly with firearms offenses, secret trials, no bail and indeterminate sentences for convicted offenders.

The island security forces, which include the military, are also empowered to conduct searches without warrants and to seize property.

Reaction to the two-month-old law, which passed unanimously in Parliament, has been mixed, with both the Jamaican and the Caribbean bar associations among its most outspoken critics.

Those who defend the law, including Ed Maloney, the Minister of National Security and Justice and chief architect of the act, cite a dramatic drop in crimes involving the use of guns since the law went into effect.

"People are now walking the streets," he said.

The bustling tourist trade here, which brought in \$107.9 million last year with more than half of that coming from the United States, undoubtedly is a factor that led to the extreme measures by the government. But while the vote count in the May 18 elections has not yet produced clear results, Mr. Whitlam's Labor government is thought likely to emerge with a small working majority, about five seats in Parliament.

Mr. Whitlam reportedly is planning to call Parliament to a July 2 joint sitting of the House of Representatives and the Senate to act on legislation blocked in the old Parliament by the opposition Liberal and Country party. The July session could last three weeks.

He has already scheduled a June 7 conference of the six state prime ministers to lay down a blueprint for overcoming inflation by imposing restraint on federal and state spending.

Mr. Whitlam originally planned to leave June 13 on a European tour that would include Moscow, but officials said that his trip is now expected to be postponed until the end of the year.

U.S. Confident of Russia's Aim

Shift on Siberian Gas Deal Doubtful

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—United States government and industry officials expressed strong doubts yesterday that the Soviet Union had abandoned its plan to enlist American technology and capital in the development of Siberian natural gas.

A senior official, familiar with the Siberian venture, said: "We haven't seen any indication of a Soviet walkaway on gas." Industry officials also said they were unaware that the plans had been abandoned.

For this reason, suggestions made in Moscow yesterday that the deal might be off puzzled American officials. Oil Minister Valentin Shashin told American newsmen in the Soviet capital that he did not think there would be foreign participation in oil and gas development.

But last week the Soviet negotiator for the gas project, Deputy Trade Minister Vladimir Alkhimov, arrived in Washington for talks with administration officials. According to one report, he gave no indication that the Russians had lost interest.

Last week William Casey, chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, conferred here about the financing of Siberian gas exploration with Mr. Alkhimov and with the chief Japanese negotiator, Hiroshi Anzai, board chairman of the Tokyo Gas Co.

One official said it appeared then that the Soviet Union was "just as interested as ever." Meanwhile, Japan has been urging the United States to move ahead.

An industry source here said that Mr. Shashin's statement might have been a "negotiating tactic" to force the United States and Japan to move more quickly in concluding their plans.

One U.S. official speculated that the remarks may have reflected fighting in the Soviet bureaucracy over priorities in the 1975-1980 five-year plan.

Soviet officials, who asked not to be named, expressed surprise at the suggestion that the gas projects might not go forward.

"I think it's a misunderstanding," one high official said. "We have our negotiations with Japan and with your country. As far as I know, both sides are interested, the Japanese government and the American companies. We are patient. We take the view that if you're interested, you may come."

Japanese Surprised

TOKYO, May 28 (UPI).—Japanese industrial leaders expressed surprise and incredulity today at the report that the Soviet Union may be losing its desire for foreign help in the Siberian project.

As the same time, the Soviet

Ambassador to Japan, Oleg Troyanovsky, stated "emphatically" and publicly that there has been no change—"not at all"—in the Russian attitude.

Just a few days ago, according to informed sources, Russian emissaries suggested unofficially that Japan should move ahead toward concrete negotiations by midsummer.

Japanese industry sources conceded that the project, which involves bringing Soviet gas thousands of miles east across Siberia, is not far ahead at the moment. A meeting of industrialists and government officials here yesterday confirmed a consensus to do nothing or oil plan for a while, to await developments in the areas, including Russian-Japan relations.

Dutch Aide Assails Russian For Security-Talk Stalemate

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, May 28 (UPI).—Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep today blamed the Soviet Union for the stalemate in the East-West security talks in Geneva.

"It's now entirely up to the Soviet Union to make the concession a success," he said. "They will have to make some concessions—on freedom of information from the West to the Communist bloc and also on confidence-building measures such as prior notification of armed forces movements."

If the Russians continue their present intransigence on these issues, Mr. Van der Stoep added, "I'm afraid that what was started in Helsinki as hopefully will end in disappointment in Geneva. Without some relaxation on Moscow's part, my conclusion would be that détente will be missing an important dimension."

Soviet Good Faith

The minister's declaration reflects a growing sentiment among West European nations that the Russians appear not to be negotiating in good faith on matters contained in the so-called "Basket Three" which demand easier access for people and information from the West.

"The position now is that there has to be a positive response from Moscow," Mr. Van der Stoep said. "The foreign minister made these comments during the first interview in which he allowed himself to be questioned on an extensive range of issues since he took over the ministry a year ago."

While expressing regret that the Arab oil-producing states continue their boycott of supplies to the Netherlands, Mr. Van der Stoep claimed that nonetheless the relationship between his country and the Arabs had improved significantly in recent months. He hinted that if the boycott were not withdrawn, it might have an effect on whether the Netherlands participated in the proposed high-level talks by the Arabs and the European Economic Community, talks scheduled for next fall.

Concrete Expression

Discussing the problem of the long-delayed EEC-U.S. declaration, the minister said that he was sympathetic to what he perceived as the U.S. need to see some "concrete expression" from the community nations about their commitment to long-term cooperation with the United States. He welcomed recent state-

ments by Mr. Faulkner, a Protestant who once served as prime minister of Northern Ireland, had said, "I cannot too highly of the spirit in which colleagues, we from the different parties have been a conduct our business."

Earlier, Mr. Faulkner, a Protestant who once served as prime minister of Northern Ireland, had said, "I cannot too highly of the spirit in which colleagues, we from the different parties have been a conduct our business."

Cosgrave Blames IRA

DUBLIN, May 28 (AP).—Premier Liam Cosgrave today blamed the collapse of Northern Ireland's coalition government and blamed it on the violence of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"As we warned it would," Cosgrave told the Dail (parliament), "the campaign of the IRA has provoked a massive sea backlash."

"This has undermined the kind of solution that can be reached to Northern Ireland security to the minority in the area."

Mr. Cosgrave spoke after emergency cabinet session studied the collapse of the coalition Executive in Northern Ireland.

Such a coalition, the premise is the only hope for the island. "We must go forward from this point," he said, "with the principles of peace and cooperation with a critically elected representative in this island—upon which have worked for so long—as true and genuine as has progress as they have ever."

"We have in the past towards this goal," he said, "shall continue to do so, recognizing that our most pressing concern must be—as it has been all of us throughout these years—the guaranteeing of peace in Northern Ireland and in the whole of the island."

Lebanese officials said there was nothing to indicate the motives for the bombings or whether they were connected.

Two U.S. Centers Bombed in Beirut

BEIRUT, May 28 (UPI).—A time bomb blasted the library of the John F. Kennedy American Cultural Center in central Beirut today and two bombs exploded on the campus of the American University, U.S. officials said.

Richard Curtis, head of the U.S. Embassy Public Affairs Department, said that the explosion in the U.S. Information Agency injured three Lebanese civilians. No casualties were reported at the American University.

Lebanese officials said there was nothing to indicate the motives for the bombings or whether they were connected.

Whitlam Is Seen Postponing His Tour of Europe

CANBERRA, May 28 (AP).—Government officials said yesterday that Prime Minister Gough Whitlam is likely to postpone his planned midyear trip to Europe because of Australia's political and economic situation.

The vote count in the May 18 elections has not yet produced clear results, but Mr. Whitlam's Labor government is thought likely to emerge with a small working majority, about five seats in Parliament.

Mr. Whitlam reportedly is planning to call Parliament to a July 2 joint sitting of the House of Representatives and the Senate to act on legislation blocked in the old Parliament by the opposition Liberal and Country party. The July session could last three weeks.

He has already scheduled a June 7 conference of the six state prime ministers to lay down a blueprint for overcoming inflation by imposing restraint on federal and state spending.

Mr. Whitlam originally planned to leave June 13 on a European tour that would include Moscow, but officials said that his trip is now expected to be postponed until the end of the year.



Brian Faulkner grimly announces his resignation yesterday as chief executive of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

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White House Effort to 'Abuse, Politicize' Unit

Jaworski Sees Proof of Bid to Misuse IRS

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—Special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski said today that he has evidence of White House efforts to "abuse and politicize" the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Jaworski asked U.S. District Judge John Sirica to reverse a decision made last December and provide the prosecutors with two sources of evidence that could prove vital to their investigation.

Both involve a meeting Mr. Nixon had on Sept. 15, 1972, with his chief of staff at the time.

Senator Linked to Charges

Humphrey Denies He Fears Exposure by White House

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—Looking fit and strong at 63 and speaking with the old buoyancy and good spirits, Sen. Hubert Humphrey called Watergate "a shameful, disgusting thing."

He snorted at the theory that he has been pulling his punches against President Nixon for fear that campaigning for the senator's own may pop out.

"Four theses is enormous. I have spoken out a great deal on Watergate," said the Minnesota Democrat, who lost the presidency to Mr. Nixon in a close 1968 race. "I have spoken out on the violation of law, the whole shameful, disgusting thing."

In recent months, Sen. Humphrey has been involved in a number of charges which, if true, could severely damage his reputation and career. The most serious, made by Robert Maheu in a court statement, alleges that Mr. Maheu, sometime aide to Howard Hughes, gave Sen. Humphrey \$50,000 in cash in 1968 in a limousine parked outside a hotel in Los Angeles.

All the charges, posed not against Sen. Humphrey personally but against donors to his campaign from 1968 to 1972 or against his campaign-fund organizations, involve allegations that donors illegally used corporate funds. Under the law individuals and political organizations may contribute, but business corporations as such may not.

There are theories heard around the Senate that Sen. Humphrey has been withholding his fire against Mr. Nixon for fear the White House would then seek out information to link Sen. Humphrey to these activities. Sen. Humphrey, in a tone alternating between indignation and amusement, said that this is nonsense and that none of the charges will ever be proved against him.

With regard to Mr. Maheu's allegation, Sen. Humphrey said, "He's a liar. No one has ever seen the money. When asked where he got it, he says he borrowed it. What kind of nonsense is that?"

Italians Defeat North America In World Bridge

VENICE, May 28 (UPI).—Italy won the Bermuda Bowl world team bridge championship today, defeating North America, 195-166.

It was the Italians' 15th world championship in the last 17 years.

The defending champions' victory was far from easy.

They began the final day's play today with a lead of 48 international match points, but the North American Aces clipped this morning to only five points in the first 10 of the final 32 deals.

The Italians, however, came back to win by 39 points.

Giorgio Belladonna and Benito Garozzo were outstanding for Italy as they have been so often in the past. They made only one serious error in the final 98 deals.

In a 64-deal playoff for third place, Brazil defeated Indonesia, 182-131.

New Leader Espouses 'Human Liberation'

Women's Lib Is Seen Benefiting Men, Too

From Wire Dispatches
HOUSTON, May 28 (UPI).—The new president of the National Organization for Women says that men have nothing to fear and everything to gain from the women's rights movement.

"Men don't have to be success objects anymore," Karen Decrow said yesterday in her acceptance speech as the head of the feminist group, which claims 38,000 members, 9 percent of them male.

"What it means to be a male in America today is nothing that anybody should be fighting for," Miss Decrow said.

About 1,600 delegates to NOW's seventh conference ended a three-day meeting yesterday by approving several resolutions, including one calling for the impeachment of President Nixon and one calling for a revision of rape laws.

"My Philosophy"

Miss Decrow, 38, a Syracuse, N.Y., lawyer, author and speaker, who was elected on the third ballot late Sunday night, said, "Women are entering the main-

stream. My philosophy is to do it more rapidly."

"Gender should make absolutely no difference in life," she said. "The movement has gone beyond women's rights to human liberation."

She said of the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution that its main effect would be to make "thousands of anti-women laws unconstitutional," saving women the necessity of testing them individually in court.

On the issue of participation in NOW by anti-abortionists, Miss Decrow said she did not believe there should be a purity test for joining an organization.

"But I don't think you can be a feminist and be against a woman's right to abortion," she said.

The resolution calling for a revision of rape laws said the current legal procedures "often contribute to the victim's humiliation, stress and powerlessness."

The resolution would involve NOW in community and legislative planning to revise the rules of evidence which place the vic-

tim in the position of being on trial, instead of the accused."

Delegates also attended two dozen workshops dealing with a variety of feminist issues. Mary Ann Largent of Arlington, Va., the national coordinator of NOW's task force on rape, told her workshop that the organization's studies in northern Virginia show that black women do not report sexual assaults because local police are "unsympathetic" to their condition.

"The police say that free sex is common in the black community, and they harass the women," Miss Largent said.

At another workshop, on sexuality and lesbianism, board member Del Martin of San Francisco said feminist efforts to allow lesbian mothers to keep custody of their children in divorce cases have been frustrated by "white, male, heterosexual judges."

The board member said lesbian mothers' best hope for legal action in this area does not rest with NOW, but with the American Civil Liberties Union's new national project on sexual privacy.

At that time, Mr. Nixon invoked a claim of executive privilege for almost 17 minutes of the tape and Mr. Haldeman's notes on grounds that they bore on "the President's conduct of his official duties and are unrelated to Watergate matters."

Judge Sirica, after reviewing the evidence, upheld the privilege claims on Dec. 15.

The Sept. 15 tape has been made available to the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry and was one of the tapes for which Mr. Nixon released edited transcripts last month.

Mr. Jaworski said subsequent developments indicated that withheld material was relevant to Watergate investigations and asked Judge Sirica to reverse his decision and order that the evidence be given to the grand jury.

"Allegations concerning the White House's attempt to abuse and politicize the IRS have been and are the subjects of investigation by both [grand juries], Mr. Jaworski said in court papers.

Possible Violations
He said the grand juries were investigating possible violations of several criminal statutes, including conspiracy and conspiracy to violate the civil rights of citizens.

Mr. Jaworski said that, among other things, the grand juries are investigating charges that:

• In September, 1972, the White House sent lists of "enemies" to the IRS "with the direction that they be audited or otherwise harassed."

• In August and September, 1972, the White House "unlawfully attempted" to have the IRS investigate Lawrence O'Brien, a former Democratic national chairman, who at the time was Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign manager.

"Evidence assembled by this office, much of which has been presented before the grand juries, substantiates both of these allegations," Mr. Jaworski said. "This evidence also indicates the likelihood that on Sept. 15, 1972, the President did in fact have discussions with Mr. Dean and Mr. Haldeman concerning those matters."

Mr. Jaworski cited testimony both by Dean and Mr. Haldeman, made before the Senate Watergate committee, that the IRS had been discussed and also said that White House attorney Fred Buzhardt had supported their testimony by telling the committee's minority counsel that the Sept. 15 meeting "concerned a tax investigation of Lawrence F. O'Brien."

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DERAILMENT—Coaches of the Copenhagen-Paris Express 'wrecked in Aachen, West Germany, after its collision with a freight train injured 21 persons.

They Disagree on Refusal to Release Tapes

Nixon-Ford Relations Appear Under Strain

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, May 28 (UPI).—President Nixon and Vice-President Ford have been personal and political friends for a quarter of a century, but in recent days there have been strong indications that their friendship has begun to unravel.

Neither man will admit publicly that their relations are permanently strained, but it is now a matter of public record that they are at odds over the White House refusal to turn over additional tapes and other material to the House Judiciary Committee.

The Vice-President made this clear in a series of interviews and news conferences following the White House announcement last Wednesday that Mr. Nixon would not give the committee any further Watergate materials for its inquiry into whether he should be impeached.

The letter of refusal had scarcely reached the committee before Mr. Ford told a gathering in Wilmington, Del., that night that he hoped Mr. Nixon would give the impeachment panel "any relevant material, and the sooner the better."

The next morning, the President called Mr. Ford to the White House and they conferred privately for 45 minutes. A few hours later, Mr. Ford said in a taped interview with the American Broadcasting Co. that the White House's "stonewall attitude" in refusing to divulge further Watergate-related tapes or materials "isn't necessarily the wisest policy."

Until Sunday, neither the White House nor Mr. Ford had discussed what went on at the private meeting. But Mr. Ford, during a news conference Sunday night in Danbury, Conn., conceded that he had "laid out quite candidly" his disagreement with Mr. Nixon.

"I indicated that there was no change in the position I had taken before, and I have shown no indication that I'm going to change again," the Vice-President said.

For weeks, Mr. Ford had been saying that he felt the White House should cooperate in furnishing to the committee "anything else that is relevant to the impeachable offense as defined in the Constitution" if the committee, after analyzing material already has, finds additional material essential.

"This difference had existed before the meeting, it was laid out," Mr. Ford said.

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out quite candidly during the meeting and I haven't backed off from it since," Mr. Ford said Sunday night.

He was asked if he cautioned the President that such a "stonewall attitude" could lead to impeachment.

"I indicated that this could lead to an emotional institutional confrontation," Mr. Ford replied. While expressing the view that denying the committee material it sought was not an impeachable offense, Mr. Ford said he was genuinely concerned that "when you have emotions raised, the facts are overlooked."

Those close to the Vice-President say that he is genuinely perplexed over the adamant stand taken by Mr. Nixon and his advisers.

For months now, the Vice-President, in travel throughout the country, has sought to balance whatever criticism he has made of the President's role in the Watergate affair with all-out support for Mr. Nixon. He has opposed those calling for the President's resignation and he has lavishly praised Mr. Nixon's foreign policy, calling him "the greatest President in the field of foreign affairs, in this century."

Mr. Ford has also said he was convinced, on the basis of evidence thus far made public, that Mr. Nixon is innocent of any involvement in the Watergate burglary or its subsequent cover-up.

But the Vice-President's defense of Mr. Nixon, in the days since their meeting last week at the White House, has appeared to be less deferential in tone, less ringing, almost as if he were musing words by rote.

Sweden Imposes A Tax on Royalty

STOCKHOLM, May 28 (Reuters).—Sweden's royal family, whose role is steadily being downgraded by the Social Democratic government here—will soon lose the privilege of not paying income tax.

In a decision last night following a long and heated debate, the parliament voted to end the royal family's exemption from income and inheritance taxes and its customs privileges.

The new law makes King Carl XVI Gustaf immediately liable to pay inheritance tax. His annual income, now 4.2 million kronor (about \$1 million), will be taxed starting in January, 1976.

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Computers, Political Advisers Put in U.S. Navy War Games

NEWPORT, R.I., May 28 (AP).—In an attempt to make war games more realistic, the U.S. Navy War College is replacing its traditional tabletop method of fighting battles with computers and movie projectors. And sometimes the influence of politicians is taken into account.

War games are regarded as the cheapest way to discover and demonstrate faulty combat decisions, and the new methods being tried here make the college's War Gaming Center a trailblazer in that area, according to Capt. Don Henderson, director of the center.

Since politicians often are looking over the shoulders of military men, politics was injected into a recent exercise.

Capt. Henderson said top-level State Department employees acted as umpires in the game and controlled the escalation of involvement, "to the complete frustration of the military commanders."

"It was so realistic, the end result was it helped reach the objectives of gaming completely," he said.

In a dark room at the War Gaming Center, combat situations are plotted on a large movie screen using 48 projectors along with hand drawings and paste-on cutouts.

A computer tallies the damages and determines the weapons.

Ex-Dairy Aide Pleads Guilty on Nixon Gift

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—The former Washington representative of a Pennsylvania dairy cooperative pleaded guilty today to a charge that he helped his superior make an illegal \$50,000 corporate contribution to President Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Francis Carroll told U.S. District Judge George Hart Jr. that he had been unemployed since he was fired by the firm in October-November, 1972. The judge placed Carroll on one month's supervised probation and then suspended the sentence.

Carroll was the Washington counsel for Lehigh Valley Cooperative Farmers at the time of the contribution, between April 19 and April 27, 1972.

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PARIS FILMS

'Serpico'—The Dramatic Tale Of an Honest New York Cop

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 28 (HIT).—"Serpico" (at the Marignan-Pathe and the Danton in English) is a semi-documentary about corruption on the New York police force. The film makes up in topicality for what it lacks in dramatic skill.

The subject is the scandal during the 1970s brought to light, in part, by an honest cop who is now living—"for reasons of health"—in Switzerland.

Serpico, a second-generation Italian-American, is shown as a

bright, ambitious but naive lad who has longed since boyhood to be a policeman. He joins the force to fight crime, but soon finds as much of it on one side of the law as on the other. Wherever he is stationed—in the Bronx, Spanish Harlem or Brooklyn—drug-pushing gangsters rule the precinct. Not only the cops on the beat take to bribes and hush money but also those at the top, with a few happy exceptions. He must have been fearless for his life was threatened on all sides. His bribe-taking colleagues hated him no less than the gang-land overlords.

As a plainclothes investigator, Serpico is something of an eccentric, skulking about in such weird disguises that he is almost moved down by mistake as he is apprehending a thug. He is opposed to station-house brutality, but pulls no punches when on the trail of criminals. All his professional activities are interesting and exciting, but when the scenery, Walter Salt, turns to Serpico's private affairs, the script descends to sentimental banalities: the ballet-dancer girlfriend who wants him to quit his dangerous post and threatens to leave him if he does not; his worried mother who talks with him in Italian; his engaging shepherd dog, his best pal; his wishful yearning to better his education; his love of opera and the specialties of Italian cuisine.

I cite these in indication of their obviousness and familiarity. It is not that Serpico's resource to them indicates a want of observation. They are directly out of life but have become artificial through overuse. To achieve acceptable realism a scenario requires some critical fancy. Sidney Lumet's direction is pedestrian, save when a chase is on, but Al Pacino is deserving of a gold badge for his convincing portrayal of the indefatigable Serpico.

Grisly humor, intended satire and nostalgia for the 1950s weave a tangled web in "Le Trio Infernal" (at the Marbeuf and the Biarritz) in which Michel Piccoli and Romy Schneider again star



Al Pacino in the title role of the film "Serpico."

together. It is Francis Girod's first film, an odd specimen coming from a beginner. Technically it betrays none of the blunders of a novice director who, seeking to experiment, deliberately breaks the rules. Indeed, it might easily be mistaken for a movie by Claude Chabrol in one of his latter-day, bloodthirsty moods.

Designed as black farce, it relates the machinations of an established lawyer who—with the aid of a German nurse and her sister—murders his clients for their life insurance. The crimes of this handsome threestone, dressed up as though they were to appear in a revival of "No. 30, Vandee," are depicted in the graphic Grand Guignol manner. There is, for example, the butcher of two guests on Christmas Eve. The cadavers of the slain couple are placed in an old bath and afterwards their fluid remains are poured into a grave dug in the middle of the night by lantern light, the entire sequence suggesting a Halloween horror show, got up by some morbid children. Neither as grim looking nor as a revelation of wickedness in high places nor as a backward glance at the style of the pre-war decade is "Le Trio Infernal" in the least impressive. Rather than introducing us to a young director of promise, it seems to mark the debut of a expert.

"And Now Something Completely Different" (at the Studio des Ursulines in English) is a parody of British films of England's first public television program. Showing advertising presentation clichés and the Establishment are broadly teased by a favored team of clowns. There are a few chuckles, but it is often silly. Compared to the state of Mike Nichols and Elaine May or even those of Guy Deleury and Sophie Daumier, it is feeble fun.

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Several of the films reviewed at the Cannes festival are making their appearances on Parisian screens. The best of them—and by very long odds—is Rinaldo Ossola's "Amarcord" (at the Gaumont Champs-Élysées in Italian with French subtitles), in which the celebrated director recalls with overwhelming poignancy his boyhood in pre-war Italy.

Opinions on Claude Lelouch's "Toute une Vie" (at the Normandie) differ violently. Joseph Leventis, the producer of "The Graduate" and 498 other movies, believes it is the best film he ever saw, while Gene Moscovitz of "Variety" believes it is the worst

film he ever saw. Taking a stand between these two extremes, it seems to me, despite its surface polish, disastrously over-ambitious and almost constantly vulgar. But any motion picture that can inspire such contrasting verdicts invites inspection. Robert Altman's "Thieves Like Us" (at the Elysées Lincoln and the Dragon in English), a tale of bank robbers during the Depression, is retro in both its scene and directorial approach.

The program of the Critics' Week and that of Directors' Fortnight at Cannes are being repeated at the Théâtre de l'Est Parisien.

What's a Clam? Well, That Depends...

By Waverley Root

WHAT is a clam? According to Webster, "any of various bivalve edible marine mollusks that live wholly or partly buried in sand or mud." Equivalent? One of the values of the common steamers clam is bigger than the other. Edible? Rust Sound calls Schistosomus "the same breath declares it is unpalatable (true, this is an error). Marine? The bent-nose clam survives far back from the sea in brackish water. Buried in sand or mud? The boring clam buries itself in wood, cement or even rock.

What is a clam? If we are to believe its etymology, above all a shellfish which suits itself up tightly. "Clam," like "clammy," comes from the Old English *clæm*, bond or fetter, which itself comes from the Old High German *clamma*, constriction—echoed in a British dialect verb to *clame*, meaning to grasp tightly in the hand. (German *neel* has dropped this word, but includes the clam along with other bivalves in the category of *muscheln*, mussels, which keeps the same idea.) Yet the razor clam cannot close its shell completely. The horse clam is too big for its shell and bulges out at the neck end, which therefore has to remain open. The geoduck bulges out all the way around and cannot close at all;

its two halves are held together precariously by the hinge alone.

What is a clam?

For the Scot, usually a scallop. For an Englishman, probably only a member of the genus *Mya*, especially *Mya truncata*, which he calls the gaper, meaning what America has named the horse clam or of the genus *Macra* (especially *Macra stultorum*, since it lives close to him, on the Dogger Bank). For the American, almost any bivalve for which no other name is handy. For the Frenchman, the clam can hard clam or quahog, to which the name is *clame* was attached exclusively, when he imported this shellfish to his own waters. And for our present purposes, anything that men have taken it into their heads to call a clam, unless it is indisputably something else, like what Americans call freshwater clams, which are in reality freshwater mussels, provided only that it is a bivalve mollusk. This excludes the clam that is a vice, the clam which is a dollar (originally, one may presume, a silver dollar), the clam which is a false note in music, the clam which is a sort of comb to hold feathers for costume decoration and the clam

WAVERLEY ROOT

which is a ligature for the bloodless castration of animals.

Clams exist in every part of the world. The first primitive clams appeared in the Ordovician period of the Paleozoic era, 400 million to 500 million years ago. They range in size from the tiniest clams of Japan, probably the only country which would go to the trouble of harvesting shellfish so minute that it is almost impossible to taste them, to the giant clam of the Indian Ocean which sometimes weighs nearly 500 pounds.

Most clams show growth ridges on their shells, from which we learn that as a rule they live from one to 10 years—but there is on record a Pismo clam which, according to its ridges, survived for 26.

Shellfish must have been one of the earliest foods for prehistoric man to obtain, and the clam the easiest of all, since it is so often found on beaches uncovered twice daily by the tide. Veritable mountains of clamshells have been found in kitchen middens all over the world, in Scandinavia, in France, in Portugal, in North Africa, in Japan, in Brazil, in the United States—everywhere that prehistoric man has lived on the shores of the sea.

VIENNA FESTIVAL

Böhm's Pace-Setting Bruckner

By David Stevens

VIENNA, May 28 (HIT).—Even the weather conspires with tradition here. Dampness and cold cut to a minimum the ceremonial opening of the Vienna Festival in front of the artfully lit City Hall—the minimum being the eternal "Blue Danube" ballet. Then the sun came out the next morning to greet the real opening, the equally inevitable Sunday morning concert of the Vienna Philharmonic in the Musikverein.

Before the concert began, the president of the venerable Society of the Friends of Music presented Karl Böhm with the society's honorary membership, anticipating the conductor's imminent eightieth birthday and the performance of Anton Bruckner's Eighth Symphony Böhm was about to conduct.

Moved by the occasion and the occasion that had greeted him, Böhm launched into a brief statement of faith. He called the Musikverein's famous Golden Hall "the greatest of all concert halls" and then pointed toward the back of the packed auditorium. "When I was there, hearing my first Philharmonic concert, Brahms followers and Bruckner followers still fought with each other," he began. But that is history now, and anyway Böhm was as much a Bruckner follower as a Brahms follower, "which, in the next 75 minutes, with my Vienna Philharmonic friends, I will prove."

Which, indeed, he did, with a deceptive ease that comes from a



Karl Böhm who conducts Vienna Philharmonic in opening concert of the city's festival.

long relationship with the orchestra and a seemingly intuitive understanding of this very Austrian composer. But intuition alone is not enough for this vast and complex musical structure, full of opportunities for the conductor to trump himself. In this music Böhm knows how to hold himself in reserve for the summits and how to distinguish between the "solemnly slow, but not dragging" of the adagio and the "solemn, not fast" of the final movement.

It was a pace-setting performance for the festival's commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Bruckner's birth—which will include performances of virtually all his music and in particular all nine symphonies. And, as far as tradition is concerned, it was moving to see Böhm shake hands with Rainer Kiesel—who in his mid-20s is surely the youngest concertmaster of any major or-

chestra—then throw his arm around Wilhelm Hubner, the festschrift chief of the second viennese who also is the chairman this self-governing orchestra's administration.

The evening, in the so-called "second" orchestra was an openly demoralized state 1 year when the painstaking, demanding Italian conductor, persuaded to take matters hand. The choice seems to have been a happy one, for the orchestra was in splendid alert and full-toned, for Giff Rigorous yet passionate reading Brahms' First Symphony, they were sympathetic parts for David Oistrakh's aristocratic performance of the Beethoven Concerto.

Another feature of the festival concert program is a series of chamber music evenings, all formed by members of the P. harmonic, concentrating on or posers particularly associated with Vienna—chiefly Hans Pfitz (who died 25 years ago), Richard Strauss and Franz Schmidt (a century ago), but not excised living composers.

Last night, the Vienna Str Quartet launched this series with a concert whose principal was Schmidt's First Quartet solidly hewn edifice rich in sonorities of late Austrian romanticism, and which also had Pfitz's Third Quartet. A dash of whimsy was provided for this weighty cocktail in first performance of a quartet Paul Walter Pfitz, who makes living as a violinist with the F. harmonic. Its several shonies were often lively, sometimes, and shrewdly exploit the possibilities of the combination of instruments. Its allegedly aleatoric elements were not readily noticeable, the spoken interjections by musicians (health rules deliver in Latin) seemed more than functional. Some of this mixture of musical seemed peculiarly V nese.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, May 28 (HIT) This is how reviewers The New York Times rate films:

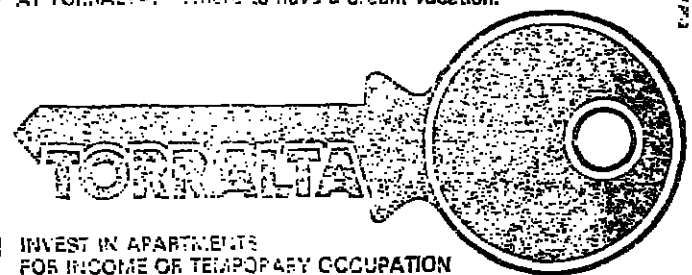
"Daisy Miller," Peter Bogdanovich's movie version of the novel by Henry James, works "incredibly well." "No. 30, Vandee," "James' tale of a naive, strong young American to who scandalizes her snooty competitors has been directed with freshness and intelligence, and none of that ghostly re-ence that crippled 'The Gatsby.'" Noting a couple "literary" problems, and, though "Daisy" wasn't one of master's meekest scenarios, "I Sayre says that 'Bogdanovich has provided a sensitive glimpse of the hysterical and contradictions of the past without whiff of nostalgia.' And, 'I Miller is relevant to the debates about growing up America,' she says. The praises the cast which includes Cybill Shepherd as Daisy, E. Brown as Winterbourne, Mil Natwick, Cloris Leachman, E. Brennan and Duilio Del Prete.

"Wedding in Blood" (Noces Ranges), French dir. Claude Chabrol's latest film, work of "exceptional" m Lawrence Van Gelder says. "Each man," are the opening of the film—spoken by a wiser husband. "The final film the intertwined hands of its lo-What lies between is a memoir exploration of extramarital sion ignited in the present physical estrangement, and murder undertaken in the of freedom and with shock respect for appearances—discreet harm of the bourgeois critic says. The performers are superb," Van Gelder adding: "Although 'Wedding Blood' appears to focus on the five central characters (by by Stephanie Audran, Michel Collin, Claude Fleury, Clot Joana and Eliane de Santis), the town they inhabit and townspeople (the film was in Valangin in central France) infuse everything with inescapable moral gravity."

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Oil Conspiracy Charged in Japan

YOKO, May 28 (AP-DJ)—The Petroleum Association of Japan, a group of 12 refining companies and 12 oil companies, today charged that a conspiracy of oil companies and executives were in today on charges of violating Japan's anti-monopoly law.

Concerns Tax Bill Abroad Exceeds Levy Paid to U.S.

YOKO, May 28 (AP-DJ)—The six major multinational oil companies reported in a new survey that they paid worldwide of \$25.4 billion but only \$1.1 billion in domestic federal taxes.

Yashica Head Alleges Firm Skipped Results

YOKO, May 27 (AP-DJ)—The case investment company, which was a bizarre spectacle when the chairman of the company, a camera producer, a press conference at the Tokyo Stock Exchange that his firm had window-dressed its financial statements for the year 1973. He called for an investigation by the exchange.

charges were denied by Shiro Miyata, president, at a press conference. Miyata admitted that the firm's financial statements were higher than usual, but he denied that the company's financial statements were window-dressed.

sort of financial window-dressing that Mr. Ushiyama admitted. He said that the company's financial statements were window-dressed, but he denied that the company's financial statements were window-dressed.

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Trade Commission, initiated Japan's largest postwar anti-trust action.

The ultimate court settlement is expected to be a landmark decision for future Japanese business practices.

The Petroleum Association and two officials were indicted on charges of organizing and implementing oil product production cartels in the second half of 1972 and the first half of 1973.

The 12 companies and 15 of their executives were indicted on charges of conspiring five times during 1973 to raise petroleum product prices in the domestic market.

Companies indicted were Idemitsu Kosan Co., Nippon Oil Co., Showa Oil Co., Maruzen Oil Co., Mitsubishi Oil Co., Daicel Oil Co., Taiyo Oil Co., Kyodo Oil Co., Kyushu Oil Co., Shell Sekiyu KK, General Sekiyu KK, and Kyugun Sekiyu KK. The companies account for about 85 percent of total petroleum product sales in Japan.

Hiroaki Misuda, chairman of the Petroleum Association, said Japan's oil refining industry would be seriously affected by the indictments. He said that the industry would state its side of the case in court, focusing on the relationship between what was done and what sort of administrative guidance had been received from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Administrative guidance, the process by which MITI and other government agencies direct industry activities through informal consultations rather than legal action, is expected to become a major issue of the trial.

Some Officials Knew The Tokyo Prosecutor's Office said some MITI officials knew of the production control agreement, but that the agency's administrative guidance over the industry had not worked as a force pressing the formation of the cartel. The industry is expected to contend in court that it only did what it understood MITI desired.

Elmer Yamashita, vice-minister of international trade and industry, told a news conference that cooperation among the oil refiners occurred in the context of national policy and not in the context of a private monopoly. He said he hoped the industry would not lose its motivation as a result of the indictments.

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Rodney Bishop

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Monsanto Europe SA has named Rodney Bishop director for treasury and tax following the return of Robert Perle to the company's world headquarters in St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Bishop was previously company controller-Europe. This position will now be filled by Vincent Pottier, formerly a manager at Monsanto Industrial Chemicals Co.

Guy Taittinger has been appointed chairman and chief executive officer of Banque Worms. He replaces Raymond Meynial, who has been appointed honorary chairman. Robert Dubost, managing director, has been named vice chairman.

Japan Production Off

TOKYO, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Japan's mining and manufacturing production index stood at 128.6 in April, down 1.7 percent from March. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today in a preliminary report. The shipment index was 127.1 in April, up 2.8 percent from March, and the inventory index was 126, up 6.4 percent.

Motorola Sells TV Business

Motorola Inc. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. have completed the purchase of Matsushita of the operating assets of Motorola's home television receiver business in the United States and Canada. The transaction includes the purchase of Motorola's television facilities at Franklin Park, Pontiac and Quincy, Illinois, and related inventories in the United States and Canada. The closing completes an agreement signed March 23. Matsushita will operate the acquired assets through a new company, Quasar Electronics Corp., which will be a subsidiary of Matsushita Electric Co. of America. The new firm will market its products under the "Quasar" brand.

North Sea Well Test Positive

Phillips Petroleum Co. as operator for a group, says it has completed testing of its second exploratory well on the Maureen structure in block 16-29 of the British sector of the North Sea. In production tests the well, Maureen 2X, flowed in excess of 10,000 barrels of oil a day. An additional pay zone, the Jurassic, flowed oil up to about 800 barrels a day. The field is 170 miles east-northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland, in water depths of about 310 feet. Partnership interests in the well are Phillips Petroleum Co., UK Ltd., 33.78 percent, Puna Exploration Ltd., 28.96 percent, Agip Exploration UK Ltd., 17.36 percent, Century Power & Light Ltd., 9 percent, Ultramar Exploration Ltd., 6 percent and British Electric Traction Co., 5 percent.

Chrysler-France Plans Layoffs

Chrysler-France will seek government authorization to lay off 684 workers, a company official reports. The company employs about 13,000 persons, 24,000 of whom are at its Poissy plant west of Paris. Production of Chrysler cars is down 20 percent, or about 500 units daily. Sales on the French market have declined about 20 percent this year, while exports have decreased over 5 percent. Stocks at the company's plants have risen to 30,000 units from 17,000 in the like 1974 period.

Profit Decline Seen in Japan

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, an economics newspaper, forecasts an average 13.2 percent decline in net profit of major Japanese concerns for the six months ending in September. The paper expects the companies to report an average 12.8 percent gain in sales for the September term, however. The profit and sales comparisons are against the preceding half year rather than the year-to-date term, and the forecast is based on a survey covering 385 firms listed on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. The paper cited was increases averaging more than 30 percent granted this spring and the full impact of price increases on various raw materials as the major reasons for the pessimistic profit forecast.

U.S. Approves Barclays

LONDON, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Barclays Bank International Ltd. said today it has received final approval from U.S. regulatory authorities for its previously disclosed plan to acquire First Western National Bank of New York.

Liquidity Problem Plagues U.S. Companies

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Corporate liquidity in the United States, which simply put indicates the ability of a company to pay its bills on time, is declining rapidly.

More and more companies with cash problems are delaying payments of bills, and the delay aggravates the cash problems of the firms to which the money is owed.

The risk is that more corporations will be unable to meet their obligations, and will be forced into shotgun mergers or bankruptcies. In the week ended May 16, a total of 190 U.S. businesses failed, compared with 173 in the comparable week of 1973. And the debt total of failed companies is running well over \$200 million a month, half as much again as last year.

Failed companies, debt has risen much more sharply than the number of failures, both because there is a lot of debt and because the firms failing this year are larger.

Continued inflation has been stimulating borrowing because rising costs mean that corporations need more money. One estimate says a firm now needs about 11 percent more capital than it did last year to do the same amount of business.

Many credit market analysts say demand from cash-needy concerns is likely to keep short-term borrowing costs high for months—although these rates show signs of topping out—and also maintain the pressure needed to keep long-term credit costs high, too.

Listings of new corporate bond offerings are running about \$2 billion a month. Twice last year's monthly average. Analysts blame a variety of problems but cite inflation as the root cause.

Alan Greenspan, head of the economic consulting firm of Townsend-Greenspan & Co., believes inflation will drive lenders to demand a high premium on interest rates. A 9 percent rate on corporate bonds cannot be considered high when dollar purchasing power is eroding at a 7 percent annual pace, as it is in April.

The cash flow from retained profits used by many firms as internal financing will increase this year, but at a lesser rate than in 1973, says Roy Moore, economist for A.G. Becker & Co. He looks for an increase to \$6.2 billion from last year's \$6.3 billion. The increase to \$6.2 billion in 1973 was from \$5.0 billion in 1972.

Liabilities, however, are expected to continue climbing, reducing the ratios used to measure corporate liquidity. George McKinney, senior vice-president and economist of New York's Lynde Trust Co., says the "cash" ratio is at its lowest since World War II.

In the first quarter this year, which compares a firm's bank cash plus readily liquidated U.S. assets.

EEC Talks on Gold

BRUSSELS, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Finance ministers of the European Community met today in Luxembourg to discuss the EEC's position on mobilizing official gold reserves, an EEC commission spokesman announced today.

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Russians Discuss Chemical Deal With U.S.

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Leonid Kostandov, the Soviet Minister for the Chemical Industry, disclosed today that he is in the United States with American officials to discuss a chemical deal that would involve the construction of a large ammonia-urea plant in the Soviet Union.

But he indicated that a consortium headed by American and Soviet companies would be formed to build the plant.

He said the plant would be built in Orenburg, a city in the Soviet Union.

The plant would produce urea, a chemical used in the production of synthetic rubber.

Prices Decline on Big Board As Turnover Remains Low

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Price dropped on the New York Stock Exchange today after a moderately early gain failed to make headway.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 2.35 to 314.30. It was up about 3 1/2 points at its high for the day in early trading.

About 700 issues declined against 600 advances, although advancing issues held a moderate early lead.

Volume totaled 10.58 million shares compared with 13.74 million on Friday. The market was closed yesterday.

Brokers related the early gain largely to light interest carried over from Friday's advance on the volume. They said interest was overcome by continued Federal Reserve resolution to fight inflation with a tight credit policy, and by a report that the high cost of borrowing is creating a cash squeeze for many companies.

Ceneco was one of the most active Big Board issues, sinking 4 1/2 points to 53.4. Late Friday the company revised its estimate of fiscal 1974 earnings sharply lower.

U.S. Steel was also active, closing at 40 5/8, off 1 1/8. Trading in the issue included a block of 90,000 shares at 40 1/2.

A. H. Robins fell 2 3/8 to 15.4. The Planned Parenthood World Population Federation of America led its 700 affiliated birth-control clinics in the United States to cease prescribing the Dalkon Shield intra-uterine device made by A.H. Robins.

Gold Prices Drop On Europe Marts LONDON, May 28 (AP-DJ)—Gold prices plummeted in Europe today on a combination of stop-loss selling and widespread profit-taking by small speculators who loaded up with the metal in the spring, bullion dealers in London and Zurich said.

In Zurich, gold declined to \$155 an ounce in the afternoon from \$159 late yesterday. The London afternoon fixing was \$154 an ounce, down from \$161.75 on Friday.

A dealer in Zurich said the steep decline was partly caused by stop-loss selling, a technique in which gold positions are automatically liquidated when the price declines to a certain level.

The dealer said he believed that further stop-loss orders were "around the \$150 price level" and that the market price could move low enough to trigger further sales.

have been outpacing them, hitting \$412 billion in the first quarter from \$388 billion in 1973's last three months.

Industries which have been particularly struck by the cash squeeze are electrical machinery manufacturing, food, dairy, bak-

ing, textile mills, apparel and petroleum refining.

Also hit have been some utilities, airlines, real estate investment concerns, securities firms, consumer finance companies, and even some banks and insurance companies.

French corporation, was also bidding along with Bechtel Corp., which represents the Hammer interests.

He indicated that he expected Bechtel would probably build a pipeline from Kuybyshev to Odessa even if not the plant itself.

Mr. Kostandov was enthusiastic about a recent visit to the United States, reporting that he had broadened contacts with American business and opened up talks on a number of new projects in the chemical field.

He signed a letter of intent with PPG of Pittsburgh for construction of a plastic resin plant, probably to be built in Orenburg.

NGIC Investment fell 3 1/4 to 16 3/4. Barron's magazine reported that except for a lower tax rate, NGIC would have shown an unchanged March quarter.

Gold-mining shares fell sharply, with bullion prices lower abroad. ASA was off 4 to 7 1/4. Dome Mines was 45 3/4, down 3 3/8. Homestake Mining 70, off 3 5/8, and Campbell Red Lake 32 7/8, off 2 5/8.

Northern Natural Gas lapsed on 2 1/8 to 48 3/8. Barron's said earnings of the company are expected to spur 50 percent or more this year.

Eabcock & Wilcox gained 1 3/8 to 22 3/8. The company won a \$60-million nuclear power plant system order.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 1.33 to 82.06. Research-Cottrell was most active, closing up 1.2 to 7 5/8 on volume of 72,900.

Also active were Wright-Harveys Mines, 1 9/16, down 1 1/8, Imperial Oil Class "A", 29 3/8, up 2 1/8, Marinduque Mining class "B", 4 1/4, unchanged, and Sinter 40, 7 8/16, down 1 1/8.

On the over-the-counter market, the industrial average on the NASDAQ index fell by 0.05 to close at 78.35.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, May 28 (Reuters)—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$23 billion to \$5,048 billion in the week ended May 15, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$1,237 billion higher than the level of Eurodollar borrowings in the same week a year ago.

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL FUND

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given to Shareholders that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Capital International Fund will be held at 12 noon on Friday, 28th June, 1974, at 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, for the purpose of considering the following agenda:

1. To approve and ratify an agreement dated 24th May 1974 and made between Capital International Fund and BTF Japan Fund (S.A.), a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Luxembourg, with its principal office at 14, rue Aldringen, Luxembourg (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement").

2. To approve and ratify an agreement dated 24th May 1974 and made between Capital International Fund and BTF Japan Fund (S.A.), a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the Islands of Bermuda with its principal office at Mercury House, Front Street, Hamilton, Bermuda (hereinafter referred to as the "Agreement").

3. To consider the appointment as Directors of Capital International Fund of Mr. D.H. Beevers, Mr. A.C. Gilmour and Mr. S.J. Loder.

Shareholders are advised that under Luxembourg law no quorum is required for the meeting in order for valid decisions to be taken and that the resolutions to be proposed at the meeting will require the concurrence of a majority of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Capital International Fund paying agent.

Shareholders may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them upon request for registered shareholders and against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid for holders of bearer shares.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded. Capital International Fund's paying agent is Kredietbank S.A., Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the registered office of Capital International Fund not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, 27th June, 1974.

The Board of Directors

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The Board of Directors

IMATRAN VOIMA OSAKEYHTIÖ, Helsinki

\$ 35 000 000

Ten-year annuity loan

Guaranteed by The Republic of Finland

Arranged by Kansallis-Osake-Pankki and

Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique

and provided by

Banco di Roma Finance Company Ltd.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique
Nordic Bank Limited

Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank)
Crédit Lyonnais
Lavoro Bank Finance Co. N.V.
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Agent Bank
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



هذه احدى القهول

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